

INTIMATIONS

**A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,**
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule ...	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COG- NAC, Red Capsule ...	33.70	2.00
* WATSON'S XXXX COG- NAC, Gold Capsule ...	34.50	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COG- NAC (4 Bottles, 2 Doz.)	37.00	1.60
HENNESSY XXX ...	41.40	3.45
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ...	46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	52.10	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ...	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGER'S FINE COGNAC ...	31.50	2.05
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	78.70	6.05
V. O. L., 60 Years Old ...	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are
guaranteed Grapes Spirit and of Pot Still
Distillation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the
news column should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with communica-
tions addressed to the Editor, not for
publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communica-
tions that have already appeared in
other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply
is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P.O. Box 34. Telephone No. 18.

DEATH.

VERNON.—On the 26th September, in the
North Sea, HENRY DOONE VERNON,
Lieutenant Royal Navy, Flying
Officer, Royal Naval Flying Corps,
eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. V.
VERNON, late of Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1914.

MR. LIANG SHIH-YI, the Director-
General of the Chinese Customs
Administration, has recently been
circulating the leading merchants of
China urging them to "take advantage
of the present opportunity created by the
Great War to export to Europe as large
a quantity of native commodities as
possible." He expresses the belief that
they may be able to "make a place for
themselves in the world's markets." If
the translation of the circular before us
gives a faithful interpretation of the
original it can only excite astonishment
among practical business men that a man
of such distinction in Chinese public life
as Mr. LIANG SHIH-YI, occupying as he
does now the post of Director-General of
the Maritime Customs, should be
writing to merchants closely in
touch with trade conditions in
this strain: "Formerly foreign
merchants came to the interior of China
to purchase native products and then
ship them to their own countries, but
these merchants have now returned to
defend their own countries or to fight
against the enemies invading them. If
our merchants wait until they come back,
we will lose a splendid chance. This is
the time for our merchants to export
their products to Europe themselves

through Russia." We can surely give
the average Chinese merchant the credit
for being better informed on the subject.
In the first place, if foreign buyers are
not at present seen so frequently in the
interior, it is not because they have all
left China for Europe in answer to the
call of patriotism; there are plenty of
foreigners in the treaty ports, and
anxious to maintain and develop the
volume of China's export trade. What
is lacking is the demand from Europe
for Chinese products, and no effort at
direct trading by Chinese merchants is
likely to improve matters one iota. Just
as there are plenty of foreign merchants
in China, in touch with European
requirements, keenly desirous of export-
ing to Europe all the products of China
for which a demand exists, so also are
there thousands of merchants abroad
ready to jump at all opportunities of
trade with China, and it is sheer
nonsense for MR. LIANG SHIH-YI to be
suggesting to the Chinese merchants
that by means of direct trading they
should "profit by this occasion and push
on their business activities, thus turning
what appears a calamity into a
blessing for the country." Mr. LIANG
SHIH-YI is far more practical
when he suggests that merchants should
do all they can to revive and promote
native industries to supply the deficiencies
in imports resulting from the dislocation
of manufacturing industries in Europe.
He points out that the superior and
cheaper manufactures of Europe have
practically killed many of the old indus-
tries of China; but now that foreign
manufactures have become scarcer and
dearer an exceptional opportunity is
presented to the merchants of China to
develop the home industries. We are not
sure, however, that there is much justi-
fication for the cry of scarcity. What is
lacking in China is the demand, and
unfortunately there is not likely to be
any improvement in the demand for
imports until the export trade improves.
The Customs statistics which will reveal
the influence of the war in Europe upon
the foreign trade of China have not yet
been officially published, but we observe
in a Peking paper the statement that the
total Customs revenue for the first nine
months of this year fell short of last year's
total only by the comparatively insignifi-
cant sum of Tls. 448,000—and last year's
total, it may be recalled, reached
record figures. In the first half of
this year the Maritime Customs
returns showed a record in im-
ports, the increase being characteristic
of every port, and even the exports
showed a slight increase in the total for
that period, as compared with the corre-
sponding period of last year. We must,
however, expect to find at the end of the
year that the returns as a whole will
show a marked decline, which is particu-
larly unfortunate for China in view of
the financial difficulties in which she has
been floundering since the Revolution.
MR. LIANG SHIH-YI means well in offering
advice to the merchants, and though for
the most part it is of a vague and
impractical character, the letter will
doubtless prove useful in stimulating
investigation and effort of a more practi-
cal character by the men to whom the
appeal is addressed.

DEATH OF LIEUT. VERNON, R.N.

We regret to record the death of
Lieutenant H. D. Vernon, of the Royal
Naval Flying Corps, a son of Mr. and
Mrs. J. Y. V. Vernon, formerly of Hong-
kong, and brother of Mrs. H. W. Bird.
Lieutenant Vernon appears to have met
his death by drowning in the North Sea
on September 26th. He was stationed at
Kirkwall, in Orkney, and went out to
make a short reconnaissance in a hydro-
plane with another Lieutenant named
Ash. The weather was stormy and they
did not return. A search was made for
them the next day without result, so it is
feared they must have been drowned.
This was confirmed by a telegram sent by
Mr. H. W. Bird to the Admiralty making
enquiries.

Lieutenant Vernon had been twice on the
China station, first as a midshipman in
H.M.S. Ocean, and afterwards as a
Lieutenant in H.M.S. Kent. He had the
misfortune to be badly injured in a
motor-car accident in Singapore whilst on
his way home, his ankle being very badly
smashed. This necessitated his leaving the
service, and for some time he was farming
in Canada. He rejoined the service after
taking up flying and on obtaining his
certificate was appointed to the Royal
Naval Flying Corps.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese
was charged with being in unlawful
possession of two tins nine mace of
morphine. The drug was seized at No.
6, Yu Lam Lane by a Chinese revenue
officer, and it was stated that there were
a number of empty morphine tins lying
about. Defendant was fined \$195 by Mr.
F. A. Hurland.

VOYAGES OF THE
"HANAMETAL"QUESTION OF DAMAGES AND
COSTS.

The case was resumed yesterday of the
str. Hanametal, J. T. Hannig, master,
which was captured by H.M.S. Triumph
and conveyed from Wei-hai-wei to Hong-
kong by the Duc de Montpensier's yacht
Melong, before the Puisne Judge (Mr.
H. H. J. Gomperts), sitting in Prize.
There were two claims for the vessel: one
by the owner, William Katz, who claims
to be an American subject, and another
by the Yangtze Insurance Company, the
mortgagees.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr.
Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker,
Deacon & Harston), represented the
claimants, and the Attorney-General
(Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared on
behalf of the Crown.

Continuing his address the Attorney-
General said that he did not rely on
previous German ownership of the vessel.
Counsel also emphasised the fact that
the Captain of the Triumph had to
decide off-hand and at once as to how he
was to act in connection with the ship.
His friend in dealing with the facts of
the case had taken up the facts of the
Crown in regard to the question of the
unneutral service of the ship, or its being
under enemy control, and in a very
plausible and persuasive way had shown
how each fact might have an innocent
complexion. His learned friend also
asked his Lordship to say that each fact
might have been interpreted innocently
and that no inference of illegality could
be drawn. However, Mr. Potter seemed
to have overlooked the question that all
these apparently innocent facts might
accumulate into a significant fact. He
(the Attorney-General) suggested that
the hypothesis which existed was the
hypothesis of enemy control. Counsel
for the claimants had rather obscured the
fact that there was also the point of
unneutral service. There was nothing
to prevent the Hanametal collecting
information and then going into port
with it at a suitable time, and going
into Chefoo harbour did not do away
with suspicion, for such a movement
would only add innocent colour to the
voyage. It also seemed to him a curious
fact that the one person most interested
in that case, the claimant Katz, had not
chosen to give the Court the benefit of
his knowledge. Speaking again with
regard to costs and damages the
Attorney-General reminded his Lordship
that an order given against the captors
would be tantamount to an order against
the Crown, and his contention was that
this could not happen. His friend had
quoted the Hongkong Code in connection
with costs and arguing that damages and
costs could be given against the Crown,
but his contention was that the local
Code could not be applied to Prize cases
of this nature.

His Lordship then pointed out that a
difficulty arose in connection with the
awarding of costs. Assuming the ship
was released and that it was held that
damages should be awarded, such a
decision would have to be sent Home for
adjudication as to the amount of dam-
ages to be awarded. In turn the people
at Home might say that the question of
damages should be adjudicated in
Hongkong, and he would have to do his
best to give it there. His Lordship also
remarked that he might want to examine
the Commander of the Triumph as to the
hosting of colours, etc.

The Attorney-General, speaking as to
the point raised by his Lordship, said
that the Crown had no legislation for
costs and damages in respect to cases
where costs were given against the Crown.
If such a thing were to happen in this
case it would, he suggested, have to be
dealt with through diplomatic channels;
in which case his Lordship would of
course not need to intervene.

Mr. Potter said he was quite prepared
to fall in with the views of his Lordship,
allowing the question to depend upon
what information the Attorney-General
could give them as regards the procedure
at Home.

His Lordship then remarked that he
would, at first, merely say whether the
ship was to be condemned or released.
If she were condemned that would be
an end of the matter. If she were
restored, and the Crown said he should
adjudicate as to damages, he would then
proceed to do so, assuming that the
diplomatic remedy was not pursued. In
view of this, and also the fact that he
might desire to call the Commander of
the Triumph, the case would be adjourned
sine die.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received
by the American Consulate General, Hong-
kong, from the Manila Observatory at
12.15 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Southern
Visayas or Mindanao moving W. or
W.N.W.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The following are the figures for the
week ending 21st November, 1914:—
Receipts \$ 9,528
Decrease with corresponding
week last year \$ 1,406
Aggregate to date:—
No. of weeks 47
Total \$528,772
Increase to date \$ 30,832

LOYAL CHINESE IN HONGKONG.
OFFERS OF MEN AND MONEY.

Under this heading, The Times, of
October 23rd, published the following
extract from a despatch from the
Governor of Hongkong to the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, dated August
18th, 1914, which was communicated to the
Press by the Press Bureau:—

"Up to the time of writing the peace
has not been broken or threatened in any
form. The only cause of anxiety was
caused by a rush on the part of the Chinese
population to withdraw deposits from
Chinese and foreign banks. Appeal was
made by some of the Chinese banks to
Government for assistance. This I could
not give, and a crisis was averted by the
exhortations in pacifying the public mind of
the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, backed
by the whole-hearted and invaluable sup-
port of the leading members of the Chinese
community."

"Representatives of this community
waited on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs
on the 8th instant and offered (a) to enrol
Special Constables and a Volunteer Corps
from these among it, who are British
subjects, and (b) to subscribe to a fund
in aid of the war chest. Mr. Halifax
told them that this was the most splendid
message he or any of his predecessors had
ever been asked to convey to a Governor
of Hongkong. I replied that I appreciated
deeply their offers and I said I would
do no time in reporting them to you.
In the meantime, while accepting a
few candidates as Special Constables, I
expressed the opinion that the best service
the remainder could render would be to
pacify the public mind and prevent the
dissemination of wild rumours."

"Of these latter there have been many,
with the result that some 40,000 to 50,000
Chinese have already left the Colony.
They are, however, for the most part
women and children, or persons whose
presence does not make much difference to
the commercial interests of the port."

"Yesterday Mr. Ho Tung offered, in
the event of a shortage of rice, to charter
ships to convey rice from Bangkok at his
own cost and to sell it here at cost price.
I have thanked Mr. Ho Tung warmly for
this splendid offer, of which I am glad to
say it is not necessary to take advantage
at present."

"I have received many other offers of
assistance. The Roman Catholic Bishop
placed all his clergy at my disposal. The
Superiores of the Italian Convent offered
assistance in nursing at the Naval and
Military Hospitals. The Trustees of the
Matilda Hospital offered to place the
hospital at the disposal of the Govern-
ment. It is a charitable hospital of some
30 beds situated at the Peak. Many
individuals offered assistance in various
ways."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

"TAMAR" TAM OVERWHELM THE WELSHMEN.

The only feature in the scrambling game
between the Tamar and "C" Co., S.W.B.,
which was played at Happy Valley
yesterday, was the very simple manner in
which the navy men were able to score
when they were at all serious about
putting on points. They eventually won
by the one-sided margin of 6 goals, 2 tries
(36 points) to nil, and all this was done
in such a matter-of-fact sort of way that
the game could never have been taken
seriously. And when it is stated that the
play of the Tamar men was never good,
in the way of combination, the poor foot-
balling quality of the South Wales
Borderers need not be advertised. The
Welshmen seemed merely, and quite
naturally, to look upon the game as a
welcome change to the more stern contest
which they had but recently undergone
in the region of Tsingtau; they just
ramped about and never made any serious
effort to score. The first half yielded three
goals and two tries, and the next three
goals, and Campbell, in company with a
burly "boun," the use of whose bulk
made several of the Welshmen take a
second look at him, caused most of the
damage.

WEEK-END SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Football lovers will be well catered for
on Saturday, for two good matches will
follow each other in quick succession on
the ground of the Hongkong Football
Club, which has been very kindly lent for
the occasion. For each match the regu-
lar team of the South Wales Borderers
will provide the opposition, and, as
winners of the North China Cup, their
display will no doubt be interesting.

The Association team will be first on
show against the "Pick of the Colony."
The kick-off will be at 3.15 sharp, and the
following strong XI. has been chosen to
represent the homesters:—Swan (Police);
Coxon (R.E.) and Stalker (H.K.F.C.);
Clark (Police), Wilkinson (R.E.) and
U. Wilkie (H.K.F.C.); Nichols (Navy),
Davies (S. and D.), Adams (Navy), Swan
(R.G.A.) and Pennell (H.K.F.C.).

Mr. F. W. Eager will referee, and
Messrs. Reynolds (Police) and Robins
(R.G.A.) will be linesmen.

The Colony will play in white shirts
and the Regiment in R.G.A. colours—
black and white.

Immediately following the Association
game the Rugby exhibition will be given,
and here again the soldiers may be
expected to shine. The game will start at
4.30 and will certainly be well worth
watching, as strong sides have been
selected.

During the interval, officials will tour
round the ground with collecting boxes for
the benefit of the local War Fund. One
hundred dollars has been guaranteed by
the Committee, and there ought to be no
difficulty in raising this amount.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong Cricket Club at Kowloon Cricket
Club on the former's ground on Saturday
next, play to commence at 2.15 p.m.:
R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson,
D. E. Donnelly, P. Jacks, E. J. R.
Mitchell, M. M. Maas, K. S. Moore, T.
E. Pearce, G. R. Sayer, R. A. Stokes and
R. P. Thubel.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE REFUSED.

LONDON, November 25th.

5.45 p.m.

Today's Paris communiqué says:—

From the North Sea to Ypres there has been no further infantry
attack. We gained ground between Langemack and Zonnebeker. Indian
troops have re-taken some of the trenches near La Bassée.

The situation is very quiet from La Bassée to Soissons. We slightly
progressed at Berry-au-Bac and in Argonne.

The enemy attacked Bethin Court, to the north-west of Verdun.

The attack was repulsed.

The Germans asked for an armistice, which was refused.

Our artillery at Pont-a-Mousson was able to bombard Arnville.

There is no change in the Vosges.

LONDON, November 26th.

2.40 a.m.

A Paris official dispatch this evening says the day has been quiet;
there has been no change along the entire front.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

TROOPS ENTER HUNGARY.

LONDON, November 26th.

2.40 a.m.

A Petrograd official communiqué chronicles Russian successes in
Poland and Galicia, and captures of prisoners and guns. The Russians
have entered Hungary.

The communiqué says:—"Fighting in the neighbourhood of Lodz
continues. The masses of Germans who, on November 20th, invaded the
region of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koluszka, Rzgów and Luszyń, are now under
Russian pressure, making supreme efforts to cut a way north. Broken
units are wandering south of Koluszka. We captured prisoners and heavy
field guns. The operations at Lodz went in our favour. We obtained
manifest advantage in the fighting along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line.

Our troops beyond the Carpathians are enveloping considerable
forces of Austrians in the neighbourhood of Mezoe and Laborez. Here we
captured a General, 40 officers and 3,500 soldiers with machine guns, and
three trains. We occupied the town of Komonna, near the mouth of the
passes leading into the plain of Hungary."

THE TURKISH CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT OF DEFEATED TURKS.

LONDON, November 26th.

4.15 a.m.

A Petrograd official statement reports that the Russians have
continued the pursuit of the main body of the defeated Turks in the
direction of Erzerum, capturing many prisoners and munitions. The
roads are littered with the frozen corpses of Turks, who were apparently
hurrying to the shelter of the forts at Erzerum and Devedbornou.

PACIFYING THE BALKANS.

SERBIA WILLING TO MAKE TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, November 26th.

4.15 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd announces that
pourparlers are proceeding aiming at the establishment of a new
equilibrium in the Balkans. It is understood that Serbia, on the advice of
the Entente Powers, is willing to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

The Premier, M. Radoslavoff, in a statement to the Sobranje,
insisted on the maintenance of Bulgarian neutrality.

Great importance has been attached in Sofia to the visits which
the Ministers of the Triple Entente have paid to M. Radoslavoff.

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Admiralty announces that the British warships which
bombarded all points of military significance in Zeebrugge returned
safely.

INDIAN TROOPS' ACHIEVEMENT.

Indian Corps have gallantly re-taken some trenches which were
lost yesterday. They captured three German officers and more than 100
men with one mortar and three machine guns.

[The trenches referred to were in the La Bassée district.]

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

MAIMING LITTLE CHILDREN.

Most of us have heard or read of German soldiers maiming little children by chopping off their hands, and have hesitated to believe any European soldier to be capable of such inhuman atrocities, and especially the soldier of a nation which boasts so much of its culture. Here, however, is one authentic case. A well-known local resident writes:—

"In a letter from home to hand yesterday my people write that near and intimate neighbours of theirs who had offered to adopt a Belgian orphan, duly received, without warning, a fine grown boy of three years old, but hopelessly crippled by the loss of both hands, which had been struck off at the wrists by German soldiers at Louvain. This is worth recording as another well-authenticated case of hellish brutality."

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

This week 365 garments were sent in by the women of Hongkong and Macao, 230 of which have been forwarded (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.), to the Countess of Meath, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, for the Belgian Refugees, and 120 are to be distributed amongst the members of the Hongkong Contingent, who are shortly going home to the war.

A box containing sterilized bandages made by the women in Macao has been handed over to a French doctor leaving next week for the front.

The sum of nearly a hundred dollars has been collected by the Hon. Treasurer, War Clothing Fund, Mrs. Wolfe, 134, Peak, and is being sent to the Queen's "Work for Women" Fund, Lady Roxburgh, Foley House, Portland Place, London, W.

CUNNING FRENCH COOKS.

HOW A GERMAN DETACHMENT WAS CAPTURED.

The *Matin* relates that a French battalion, having halted in a small village at the entrance to a wood, went to make a reconnaissance, leaving in their command thirty-five men to prepare a meal. The men left behind, while occupied with this duty, perceived a German detachment advancing in their direction, and immediately determined upon action. Thirty-four of them slipped into the wood, and the thirty-fifth man advanced bravely to meet the enemy.

"Down with your arms! Surrender," he shouted, "or I give the signal to open fire!"

Scarcely had this threat been uttered than several whistles were heard in the wood, accompanied by suspicious noises. The brave trooper ordered the German officer and soldiers to throw down their arms. The Germans did so, stacking their rifles near the wood. When each had been disarmed, a whistle sounded, and the thirty-four other cooks left the wood with the German rifles in their possession.

The Germans perceived that they had been tricked. They were imprisoned in a barn to await the return of the battalion.

GERMAN DIRECTORS.

SHIPOWNER AND BROKER SENT FOR TRIAL.

An allegation of bogus transactions designed to prevent the Government from confiscating the property of aliens was made last month at Newcastle-on-Tyne in a case, in which the defendants were Frederick Peterson, forty-eight, a naturalized British subject born in Germany, described as head of H. G. Harper & Co., St. Mary-axe, London, shipowners, and Thomas Henry Seed, managing director of Harper, Seed & Co., shipbrokers and coal exporters, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. Travers Humphreys said Seed's firm consisted of four shareholders, who were also directors, those being Seed and Peterson and two brothers named Horn, both Germans, one resident in Lubek and one in Schleswig. Each of the brothers Horn held thirty-six £100 shares, and on September 4 Seed wrote to Peterson suggesting that it would be advisable to transfer the shares of F. and H. Horn to himself and Peterson equally until the end of the war, as there was some talk of German interests in this country being commandeered. The transfer was made, but there had been no application for the transfer from the Horns, and the documents were bogus.

These actions contravened the Companies Acts and were forged, as they created false documents. The transaction was also trading with the enemy, because in the terms of the proclamation it was trading with the enemy to enter into any commercial transaction not only with the enemy but also for the enemy's benefit.

The evidence of Seed's cashier, Leighton, showed that the transfer certificates were made out at Seed's instructions and the minute of the supposed meeting authorizing the transfer was made on August 5th, Seed being the only person present.

Defective-Superintendent Bestwick said that Peterson, when arrested, said, "I am innocent; this is due to indirection."

The Bench decided to commit the defendants for trial, allowing bail in £200 each and two sureties of £250 each.

It was also decided to commit Seed for trial on a charge of attempting to trade with the enemy by selling coal. It was alleged that he sent the following letter to Carl Wohlenburg, Hamburg, under cover to a firm at Aarhus, Denmark:—

"If you have any tonnage coming here for bunkers, we shall be glad to hear from you. We are quite prepared to supply you on usual terms and at cheapest possible prices. It is really difficult to say what is the cheapest prices, as the collieries are all in their patriotic mood, doing their best to secure some trade in order to give the men some work, and although they are selling at a heavy loss under the high costs caused by short time, we are still able to squeeze some of them."

For the defence it was said that Wohlenburg was agent for an American line in the habit of chartering bunker coal and the letter was susceptible of explanation.

THE KAISER'S MASTER SPY.

HIS VISIT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The *London Daily Express* of October 30th, says:—

We publish to-day an exclusive photograph of Steinhauser, of Potsdam, the Kaiser's master spy, and the author and director of the most colossal and daring spy organisation in the world.

This photograph was taken at a well-known studio at Potsdam last June, and Steinhauser was so proud of it that he distributed among his friends.

One of these copies reached the *Daily Express* office from Brussels, via Rotterdam, some days ago, but its publication was withheld pending the receipt from the Continent of details concerning Steinhauser's career.

These details, which have come from an absolutely trustworthy source, show that Steinhauser, acting on behalf of the Kaiser, and with the close co-operation of the Potsdam military bureaucracy, established in Britain a vast network of naval and military espionage, in which some hundreds of his paid agents were employed.

At the Palace.

Three years ago Steinhauser even had the unparalleled effrontery with the knowledge and connivance of the Kaiser, to come to London and make his temporary headquarters at Buckingham Palace!

A few days ago, during the hearing of an espionage charge at Bow-street Police Court, Mr. Bodkin, Counsel for the Treasury, said that Steinhauser's name had figured in almost every espionage case investigated in this country in recent years; but it is questionable whether the British authorities themselves know of the astounding extent of Steinhauser's plots to discover Great Britain's naval and military secrets.

It was Steinhauser who was at the head of that widespread organisation of spies which was the subject of a sensational statement issued by the Home Secretary last week.

THE GUIDING GENIUS.

Steinhauser's name was not mentioned in this official communication, but there is no doubt whatever that he was the guiding genius, and that the German Government recognised him as the Kaiser's master spy. The Home Secretary in his public statement said:—

It was clearly ascertained five years ago that the Germans were making great efforts to establish a system of espionage in this country, and in order to trace and thwart these efforts a Special Intelligence Department was established by the Admiralty and the War Office.

The Special Intelligence Department, supported by all the means that could be placed at its disposal by the Home Secretary, was able in three years, from 1911 to 1914, to discover the ramifications of the German Secret Service in England.

In spite of enormous efforts and lavish expenditure of money by the enemy, little valuable information passed into their hands.

Steinhauser was the source of these enormous efforts and the lavish expenditure of money.

He is an officer in the Prussian army. He is about forty years old, and comes of good German stock.

He is a man of refinement, quiet in manner, an excellent conversationalist, with a sense of humour not usually found in a German, a good linguist, and of great daring. He thus possesses many of the qualifications which go to make a successful spy.

He speaks English with only a slight trace of German accent. When not arrayed in his Prussian uniform he might easily be mistaken for a man about town with a fastidious taste in dress.

His clothes are always of the latest London fashion. Even his hats are London made.

BEST OF FRIENDS.

The Kaiser is Steinhauser's best friend, and Steinhauser is the Kaiser's best friend—at least the Kaiser reposes in him a confidence which he reposes in very few other men.

Seven or eight years ago Steinhauser was placed at the head of the German Secret Service. The Kaiser gave him a free hand to organise a complete service of spies in Britain, and in order that the work should not suffer from lack of funds Steinhauser had at his command just as much money as he required.

He made frequent visits to this country. He got into touch with the principal German residents, and within a few months he had appointed paid agents in London, in every arsenal and dockyard town, in every important provincial city, and even in villages on the English and Scottish coasts.

The business of these agents was to obtain naval and military secrets which would be of the highest value to Germany in a war against this country, and by heavy bribes of money to tempt British soldiers and sailors to help them in their designs.

All these spies had other spies acting on their behalf, and they included Germans in every walk of life. Altogether they numbered some thousands.

Letters for the master spy were addressed to "Steinhauser, Potsdam"—nothing more. It was quite a sufficient address for the German postal authorities, who had instructions to deliver all such letters without the slightest delay.

"I am Steinhauser, of Potsdam" was his usual way of introducing himself when paying visits to his agents in England.

It was in May, 1911, that the Kaiser and his master spy carried out their machiavellian plot of coming to London together and using Buckingham Palace for furthering their treacherous designs to wreck the British Empire.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

In that month the Kaiser visited England for the purpose of attending the unveiling by the King of the Queen Victoria Memorial. He remained in London nearly a week.

One of the members of his suite was Steinhauser!

Steinhauser went to Buckingham Palace. At the time the Kaiser was professing the greatest friendship for Great Britain

HE KNEW THAT HIS MASTER SPY, WHO WAS

he knew that his master spy, who was specially brought over with him, was engaged in perfecting the organisation which he hoped would tumble the British Empire in the dust!

One afternoon, while the Kaiser was fulfilling a private engagement in London, Steinhauser met his principal and most trustworthy agents in a West End Hotel which was managed by a German.

There, in a private room, this gang of spies held a conference, and handed their reports to Steinhauser.

At night, Steinhauser took his reports to Buckingham Palace, his temporary headquarters, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he lost no time in communicating them to his Emperor.

Yet, with Steinhauser, the master spy, constantly in attendance on him, this is how the Jekyll and Hyde Kaiser publicly described the nature and object of his visit to England.

The Emperor's visit is quite a family and private one, and as such must have the best results in the relations between the two countries and the two Sovereigns.

With Steinhauser's glowing reports of progress in his possession, it is no wonder that the Kaiser, when leaving London, announced that he "had been delighted with his stay in England."

Steinhauser's identity was, of course, not then known to the Special Intelligence Department of the Admiralty and the War Office. Later in the year he paid two or three visits to London, but it was not until about Christmas of 1911 that the department learned that he was the head of the German spy organisation.

The Admiralty and War Office authorities immediately set to work to thwart Steinhauser's efforts. Without letting him have the slightest hint of their action, they allowed him to continue his correspondence with his agents in this country, but they knew precisely what plans and information were being sent to the German Government.

Special officers belonging to the department shadowed Steinhauser's principal agents, making arrests when necessary, and finally the whole organisation was broken up.

When war broke out more than 200 known German spies were arrested in various parts of the kingdom.

Although Steinhauser's organisation as it existed before the war has been smashed, there is evidence that he will make desperate attempts to revive it.

Some of his agents are still in this country, and it is known that information concerning naval and military movements has been sent to Germany.

Steinhauser is as free with his bank notes as the Kaiser with his Iron Crosses.

One of Steinhauser's dodges is to pay spies here to write letters purporting to come from Englishmen and women deploring Great Britain's intervention for the sake of a "scrap of paper."

It is probable that he has been instrumental by the lavish distribution of gold, in organising meetings of protest in this country against the war.

The *Daily Express* is informed that one day last week no fewer than thirty meetings were held at which Great Britain was denounced by "British" speakers (for taking part in the war). How many of those traitorous "British" speakers were in Steinhauser's pay!

When Germany begins to realise that she is well beaten, look out for those genial, kind-hearted patriots who will write letters to the British newspapers imploring the Government not to be hard on poor distressed Germany but to allow her to have everything she wants, even her "culture."

The writers will probably be in Steinhauser's pay.

CONTRAST WITH MANCHURIAN CAMPAIGN.

The well-known Russian writer and war correspondent, Nemirovitch Danchenko, who was in the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Japanese wars, communicating his impressions of the present campaign to the *Kuskok Slovo*, says:—

There is no need to be blind not to see the enormous progress made by the Russian army during the last ten years. He has not seen a single disgraceful scene, such as sullied the Manchurian campaign.

There is no waste of strength; everything is in order, everybody serious, and at his post. Russia now has a sober, self-denying army, ably controlled by a modest, business-like staff.

The Emperor-William used to accuse the Russian officers of drunkenness. This reproach now applies most certainly to the Germans. The Russian troops, to-day, like Puritans, go into battle with absolute faith.

M. Danchenko, who dined at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, speaks of its Spartan board, with water as the usual beverage.

WINE AND FLAMES.

GERMANS' CAROUSAL IN A BURNING CHATEAU.

The *Berlin Lokalsieger* publishes a letter which a lieutenant with the German field artillery in Northern France has written to his mother. He says:—

"Dear Mother, We are here with six armies opposing the whole might of France. We are on the right wing of our army, and the main decision must take place here. My man, a clever fellow, 'provides' fowls, pigeons, rabbits, etc., which are simply cooked, often without salt. Fowls are called 'Gallie eagles.'"

In the cellar of one of the chateaux abandoned to destruction we found great casks full of red wine, and we rammed on the spot and the burning building forced us to quit. It was a funny sight, gunners with bursts and in each hand a bottle; out of another building had with swollen eyes, caused by bees from which they had taken away the honey. There is so much that is terrible to see. How right was our Kaiser, when he did not want the war. It is pretty to look at in pictures and books, and to read about in comfortable homes. Mother, it is quite different.

It is reported that the British reserve the Indians in every battle until the moment for hand-to-hand combat arrives.

NO QUARTER FOR THE BRITISH.

GERMAN OFFICERS' ORDER TO THEIR MEN.

"ALL MUST BE SHOT."

THE HAGUE, October 22nd.

"No quarter to the British. Shoot them all."

This seems to be the sense of the instructions given to their men during the last combats in France by several German officers, evidently not without the permission of the "all high" authority.

A letter from a German soldier, published by a Socialist newspaper at Chemnitz which was suspended for two days for its indiscretion, reveals these instructions, but also prove conclusively that the German officers and soldiers fighting against the British troops do not share the Kaiser's extravagant opinion about "French's contemptible little army."

The man, who writes to his brother, says he was wounded in the battle of the Marne, and is now in hospital at Wiesbaden.

"At the beginning of the war," he writes, "our officers warned us that our most dangerous enemies were the French, for their army, they said, was almost as good as ours. They told us not to mind the Belgians, who were amateur soldiers, or the British, who only fought because they were paid and had no heart in the war."

This was sadly wrong. The Belgians fought us like demons while the British are the best shots I ever saw, and fought magnificently everywhere we met them. Their courage and fearlessness forced us to admire them. Never would we have hinged fight that way. They must hate Germany terribly, if they go for us so strongly."

THOSE BRITISH!

"None of our enemies has given us so much trouble as the British. Their cavalry work wonders, while their infantry marksmen shoot with baffling precision."

"Many of us fell because our officers told us the British were no good, and, believing it, we exposed ourselves to the most precise fire ever seen on any battlefield."

"Our officers told us many disgusting stories about the British being cruel to the wounded, fighting inhumanely. I can only speak for what I saw. Not one instance came under my notice in the seven weeks I was in the field. Still, there must be something in the reports, for our major, in instructions issued the day before I got wounded, said:—

"There is ample evidence that the British are fighting shamefully, continually maiming our wounded, and perpetrating the vilest outrages. Therefore it has been decided at headquarters that we shall no longer give them quarter."

I forbid you to make any more British prisoners. All the British must be shot, just to punish them. I rely on the Kaiser's brave soldiers to obey these orders to the last."

The soldiers conclude by saying that he is rather glad he was wounded, as it would have been painful to him to obey such orders, while his disobedience would naturally have meant his being shot."

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GENERAL MEYER WALDECK.

TOPIO, November 18th.

Governor General Meyer Waldeck of Tsingtao, who has been taken as a prisoner to a building in the Fukuoka branch of the Japanese Red Cross Society, has stated the reasons for the fall of Tsingtao as well as the conditions under which Tsingtao has fallen as follows:—

Tsingtao is a defended area and not a fortified place, and the expected enemy for which the defence was made were British, French and Russian forces, as well as Chinese. The number of troops mounted were those captured at the time of the Boxer troubles and those of the Franco-German war and guns of the latest type were only on the fort of Huai-chuan and the Bismarck Fort at the time of the fall of Tsingtao. More than 600 Japanese shells fell on one of the forts and those who were in the Central and Taitungchin forts were not able to go out and they did not know of the assault of the Japanese forces. The telephone lines had been cut and there was no communication with other forts. The entrance of the Japanese forces was too quick to be defended against and they thought the Japanese movements were simply threatening both wings but it was found to be a miscalculation. The shots from the flag ship *Sueio* proved to be well aimed and hit the right places. The warships and torpedo craft had been sunk by their crews blowing them up, where it would be impossible for them to be raised, deep down in the sea. The Japanese troops are very clever in scouting and sapping entrenchments but their shooting is not good. However their assault is very terrible, without any equal. The enemy showed him to tears, prisoners of war had moved him to tears. Lieutenant-General Kamio was a general who was intellectual and was to be well respected. It was only after the fall of Tsingtao he saw the British forces but he had not seen them during the fighting, etc.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

ANXIETY TO SEE THE GURKHA'S ENEMY.

The presence of the Indian troops is exciting the greatest interest in the towns through which they pass to the base, writes a Paris correspondent.

French soldiers, civilians, and girls all want to see the famous Gurkha knife, and are somewhat appalled when the little natives of Nepal solemnly declare that their religion forbids them to draw the weapon without drawing blood.

What seemed an insurmountable difficulty, however, was overcome when some British soldiers who had served in India were able to tell the curious that the knife would be shown if the spectators would allow a slight cut with it to be made on the top of their finger, in order to fulfil the letter of the law. A bandaged finger is now becoming quite popular with the French girls.

THE TALE OF GUNNER K.

MAN WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

A correspondent of one of the London papers relates the following:—

The following is the true and authentic record of the strange experiences of Gunner K., of the X Company of the Royal Horse Artillery, as told to me in reluctant jerks while we played cribbage in the indifferent light of a distant lamp in the parlour of a small inn some ten miles from the British Headquarters, whither the narrator was bent. I report the narrative as it came to me, from a man too dazed and tired out to keep any perspective of time or place.

It fell to Gunner K. to help in firing the first shot from the British forces against the Germans, and his companions came up and shook him by the hand. The first person to see the Germans was a very small French Boy Scout, who rode his light bicycle along the railway line. A little later the Germans found the range of X Battery, and the men were told to withdraw for a season, each by himself.

The country was rough, and Gunner K. took a wrong turn. Germans leapt from the hedge and he was a prisoner. He was taken before "generals and all sorts of folk" and interrogated. For three hours he stood stock-still and never moved a lip. A hole was dug and a sentry put over him that night, and the interrogation was continued with like result next day.

Soon the British prisoners were increased to a hundred or two. They were taken along with the Germans in their advance and forced to dig trenches and bury dead, often in dangerous spots, and some were killed by British shells. If during the day any of the prisoners was heard to say a disrespectful word he was shot out of hand, and the lazy were prodded with the bayonet. This was when any officer was present. The German soldiers, when left alone, were kind enough.

ESCAPE IN THE NIGHT.

At night the prisoners were made to lie down in one long line, head to toe. One night, after an unusually heavy day, Gunner K. found himself next but one to the end and close to a wood. Hope of escape possessed him. He fixed up with a cap a bogey head by his sleeping neighbour's boots, some bogey feet by his other neighbour's head, and a lump for the knees. The sentry was so fast asleep that Gunner K. attempted first to take his papers from his pocket, but found nothing of great importance. What he found he showed me.

This achieved, he crept off snake-wise into the wood. He lay hidden there in spite of a blue and grey coming later. He squirmed through the wood and found a winding river, which he swam, and just as he was landing he was seen. Bullets swarmed round him, mostly very wide, but one took him on the edge of the left eyebrow, making a surface wound, which he felt nervously in the intervals of the cribbage hands.

The blow knocked him over, though without really stunning him, and he successfully made good his escape into another wood that came to the river. Beyond this he found an old and decrepit house. With a bit of string and the layard of his knife he improvised a very short bridge and successfully rode his Rosinante for several miles. He then dismissed his boat and started to walk where he did not know in the least. He "chanced his luck." For days he lived on oats from the fields and on leaves; but how long he was a prisoner, how long he walked, where from and where to he had not the vaguest, the remotest idea.

The frightful slaughter round him just before his capture, the half-starvation and hard work, the wild wandering alone in a strange country, the wound and want of food left him for the time mindless. It seems probable that he was a prisoner for about a fortnight and a vagrant for at least a week when he met a British cavalry patrol.

Since then he has seen some fighting, but has chiefly passed his time reporting himself to successive officers and getting papers from them. When I met him he was nearly at the end of his wanderings. He probably reached headquarters the next day, and I trust may fire the last as he fired the first shot against the Germans.

Such luck would round off a strange tale as it should be rounded off.

BRIGHT RUBBER PROSPECTS.

LONDON, October 30th.

The plantation rubber lost among the *Troilus* cargo destroys the immediate prospect of an over-supply. The prospect of a good market, during November is therefore of the brightest. The present demand is quite equal to absorb the supplies.

Spot smoked sheet stands at 2s. 5½d, only a penny lower than fine hard Para.

CHINESE PROPERTY LAW.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, last month, before Judge Roulton, the case, adjourned from the previous sessions of a Chinese student named Jen Chu, who was charged with obtaining £137 by false pretences from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was again mentioned. Mr. W. J. Spratling, for the defence, said the defendant belonged to a family of high rank, his uncle having been a Minister of Finance in China. Private property in China belonged to families rather than to individuals, and the defendant regarded the matter of the £137 as merely a borrowing by him from the family of the complainant, a Chinese gentleman, and thought that his family would put matters right. The defendant had given the complainant an undertaking for the repayment of the money. Judge Roulton bound the defendant over in his own recognisances in £20 to come up for judgment if called upon.

It is officially stated that recruiting for the Irish Divisions is satisfactory. Two brigades have been completed, manned and officered entirely by Irishmen.

BRITISH SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

SMALL PROPORTION OF LOSSES.

Statistics have been placed at our service which show to date the war loss suffered by the British, German, and Austro-Hungarian Mercantile Marine. The origin of the figures is such that they can be no doubt of their accuracy.

The calculations are based on number and tonnage of steamers owned by the three Empires on March 31st last, as recorded by Lloyd's Register, and the number and tonnage seized in port, captured at sea, or sunk through striking mines. They include steamers of 100 tons or more, and exclude fishing vessels and warships.

There were 8,514 steamers of 18,973,440 tons gross registered in the United Kingdom. Of these 107 vessels, or say, 1.2 per cent, have been lost, representing 303,037 tons, or 1.6 per cent.

On the same basis Germany owned 2,018 steamers of 4,743,040 tons. Of these 333 vessels, or say, 16½ per cent, have been lost, representing 844,234 tons, or about 18 per cent.

Austria-Hungary owned 419 steamers of 1,010,347 tons. She has lost 41 vessels, or say, more than 9½ per cent, of the number representing 131,710 tons, or 13 per cent.

These figures show the preponderance of the British Mercantile Marine and the very small proportion of loss, and the heavy percentages of loss suffered by the German and Austro-Hungarian Mercantile Marines. In considering the British figures, it is interesting to recall that the Committee which prepared the State War Insurance Scheme assumed that there might be a loss during the first six months of the war of nearly 10 per cent. of all British steamers employed in foreign trade.

THE PRICE OF COMMERCE.

The figures given above have, like all statistics, their limitations. They do not take into account the number of vessels laid up; thus it is usual for underwriters to assume that in normal times a liner lies up for one month in 12; freights were low before the outbreak of war and probably it would not be unreasonable to assume that quite 15 per cent. of the three countries was laid up at the outbreak of war.

There is also this fact to be remembered, that, while the German warships have been obliged to sink those British vessels which they captured, the German merchant vessels which have been captured by British warships will probably in due course be added to the British Mercantile Marine. The capture of British vessels is the price which is being paid for the maintenance of overseas commerce. Germany gets no reward in the way of continued overseas commerce for the vessels she has lost.

It does not necessarily follow, of course, that because the percentage of British vessels sunk has been small the profits of British underwriters are, or may be expected to be, large. They have had to pay losses on a number of Scandinavian vessels which have been lost through striking the German mines in the North Sea. Moreover, a very large proportion of the British vessels have been insured with the War Risk Clubs, and a large amount of the cargo has been covered under the State War Insurance Scheme. The uniform rates fixed by the Government office have, naturally affected those in the open market, which has, as a rule, in order to attract business, been forced to quote rather lower rates, although the Government rates were never intended to yield a profit and had as their main object the encouragement and maintenance of trade. Then the liability at risk is often uneven. A single liner may be captured which in value may well be the equal of half-a-dozen others which have escaped. The amount at stake in the three capture lines City of Winchester, Kaipara, and Diplomat alone has been estimated at £1,000,000.

Still, in spite of certain heavy losses, underwriters have had a share of good luck, and at the present time those who have been writing war risks consistently should have money in hand. That is all that may safely be said now. Underwriters cannot reckon their premiums as earned until the risks have expired, and there may have been losses which have not yet been reported. In any case there are very large amounts at risk at the moment.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON

LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 18. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., "Liber". Telegraphic Address: "Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [11]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M.S.S. "MONGOLIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, 30th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered 3rd Dec., at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown at West Point 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M. No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All Claims must be filed on or before 26th Dec., otherwise they will not be recognized. R. C. MORTON, Agent, Hongkong, 26th November, 1914. [12]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that unless claimed within 7 days from this date, 12 JINBRICKSHAS and TRUCKS, which are lying unclaimed in the Police Compound, will be sold by Public Auction. C. McI. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 25th November, 1914. [1392]

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Now Merged in THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 16th November, 1914. [1366]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176]

FOR SALE.

22 foot TRAIL MOTOR BOAT, 8 H.P. twin Alfa Craig Engine. Just overhauled and refitted.

Apply—GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, 24th November, 1914. [1386]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES,

15, LEE YUN STREET, WEST. Telephone No. 1230. Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [982]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of JAMES KENNARD DAVIS, late of Inverness Lodge, Rockhampton Park, in the County of Surrey, and formerly of 45, Horse, Morville, in the said County of Surrey, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 that the Court has This Day made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 24th day of December, 1914. Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before that date. Dated This 24th day of November, 1914. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Principal Buildings, 100, Horse Street, Hongkong. [1303] Solicitors for the Executors.

JUST RECEIVED:

Fresh Supply of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

PRADDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building). [1204]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Stockholders and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, Street 2nd St. West of Central Market. Telephone No. 515. [45]

TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, 1. HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Fraya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchoi Road. Apply, etc., THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1061]

TO LET.

OFFICES, in St. George's Building, Second Floor, immediate Possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1037]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, Breezy Point. Large Reception Rooms, Excellent Bed and Bath Rooms and Offices. All well furnished. Moderate Rent. PEBBY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1380]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st November, 1914. [1231]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession. Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co., Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1303]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

TO LET.

NO. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st November, 1914. [1232]

TO LET.

NO. 33, CONDUIT ROAD. Six-Roomed House, with Tennis Court from 1st November, 1914. Apply to—E. A. CARVALHO, No. 5, Macdonnell Road, Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1299]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS, OVERCOATS, Etc.,

AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

MEN'S LONDON MADE

PYJAMAS IN ALL SIZES. RELIABLE QUALITIES.

COTTON AND WOOL (Medium Weight)	... \$4 and \$5 Per Suit.
CYLON Light	... 6.50 "
CYLON Medium	... 7.50 "
TWILL CYLON Heavy	... 8.00 "
ANGORA TWILL Medium	... 11.00 "
WOOL CREPE Medium	... 8.00 "
VIVELLA Tropical	... 10.50 "

SHIRTS LONDON MADE LATEST STYLES.

COLOURED TUNIC SHIRTS	... \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.
WHITE TUNIC STIFF CUFFS	... 3.50 each 6 for \$15.50
Soft Double Cuffs	4.00 6 for 22.00
VIVELLA SHIRTS	... 5.00 to 7.00 each.

DRESS SHIRTS

SOFT PLEATED FRONTS	... \$4.00 each 6 for 22.00
STIFF FRONTS (all styles)	... 3.50 to 5.00 each.

ORDERS BY POST RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [39]



AMULET SMOKING MIXTURE.

It Smokes Cool and Delightful in any Shaped Pipe. Each 4lb. tin contains a Briar Pipe.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

\$1.10 PER 4LB. TIN.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1914. [1364]

TO LET

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [1333]

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Nos. 15, 16 and 17, SHOPS. Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1234]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired. Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately. RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repaired to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court. For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1219]

TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, Newly Painted and Coloured. No. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE. "KIRKENDOW" Furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak. "BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS). TO LET. Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak. Apply to—LINTSEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court. Apply to—DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HAUSTON, Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1305]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 8,750,000
Reserve Funds ... " 8,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Anson	Kiukiang	Shanghai
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Swatow
Calcutta	Manila	Taipei
Canton	Moji	Tainan
Dairen	Nagasaki	Takow
Foochow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokyo
Kagi	Osaka	Yokohama
Koolung	San Francisco	

HONGKONG OFFICE.

3, Des Voeux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1311]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
Fixed Deposits \$18,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HON. MR. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shollin

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [15]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 562,500
Reserve Fund ... " 465,000

BANKERS OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [148]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... " 21,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEAGONS BANK. SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [31]

BANKS

THE

BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Iutung, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luensien, Tanghsien, Hsingai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaochin, Chaihsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIKANG: Changhai, Sinyang, Lobo, Chowkang. TAINAN: Chortan, Tamsien, Lintai, Tientsin, Yihai, Hsinai, Chetow, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Pootow, Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANON, KOSIYANG, FUKING: Kueihua, Suiyuanhang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1243]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, London.
Calcutta, Manila.
Canton, Panama.
Cebu, Peking.
Colon, San Francisco.
Hankow, Shanghai.
Hongkong, Singapore.
Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. DOLLAR) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000 (Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI."

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND SWITZERLAND.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st November, 1914. [1380]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By OHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 481 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BROWN & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

**BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is probably unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They drive speedy relief, and, in this, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulency, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in restoring liver and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom require needless pain and discomfort through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/4 (150 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chingchow* reports: Strong N.N. breeze, w. high swell, overcast and cloudy.
The British str. *Laertes* reports: Light N.E. wind and smooth sea to Port of Spain; thence to port strong monsoon and rough sea.

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, October 18th.

With the fall of Antwerp, and minor successes for Germany in Galicia and even, to some extent, in Northern France, we have set our teeth afresh for the struggle and we are more than ever determined to "see it through."

The news from Germany indicates that the Kaiser and his people are jubilating unduly over the Antwerp capture. This is natural, for the forts were proclaimed to be impregnable before the wonderful secret 17 inch siege guns of Germany became known, but nevertheless it has not the material advantages, at any rate for the present, that might be supposed at first sight. It is not much use as a sea base unless Germany decides to drag Holland in, to the aid of the allies, by violating her neutrality even as she violated that of Belgium. On the other hand, to hold north-west Belgium may yet prove a matter of danger to her when the retreat back to Germany has to be undertaken in earnest. The invaders captured merely a shell of a city, practically without citizens, without an army, without any great quantity of stores. It may prove as empty an entry as that of Napoleon into Moscow. It resulted, however, in scenes of unexampled suffering, as perhaps half a million refugees trudged the roads into Holland and others made their weary way to Ostend. They are pouring into England at the rate of three thousand a day, and London to-day is the most cosmopolitan city in Europe. All classes are here. Thousands have been distributed to towns along the coast, especially Folkestone; others are distributed to homes and public shelters in London and the counties further north. Aldwych and the Strand—especially the vicinity of Charing Cross—are crowded with the Belgians—seigniorial professionals, men, alert business men, and a mixture of dock workers and peasants. Flemish and French jostle our Cockney accents in a Babel of sound. The peasants look dazed, and theirs is the most difficult lot, for while some of us speak French and can aid French-speaking people when they are seen in difficulties, the peasants speak only the Flemish, and few indeed of us can boast of any knowledge in that lingo. The better-to-do classes are taking matters more philosophically, though most of them have lost proportionately more than their poorer compatriots. Distress has, in fact, been a great leveller, and in the way to our safety they have all—the rich man with his motor car and the peasant with his little huddle—been glad to share the same straw mattress in some passage-way while waiting for the refuge bents. A friend of mine who was over in Holland the other day was not a little annoyed, in a good humoured way, with his experiences. When he wanted to go aboard the vessel with the return half of his first-class ticket, he was turned back with the remark, "Never mind the first-class ticket. Refugees must be shipped first." He tells me that the sight of the thousands of people crowding the docks, almost all carrying some household pet—a dog, a cat or a canary—was one calculated to grip the mind for life.

At the Belgian Consulate offices in Kingsway there is such a crush of refugees that they have to be checked off one by one and admitted in strict order to prevent them from rushing the staff of clerks who are registering them inside. A hundred yards further along the Aldwych Skating Rink has been brought into service and there a committee of hard-working but unostentatious people, headed by Lord Gladstone, toil from daylight till after dark at the task of distributing the poor families to homes suitable to their needs, delivering their fragments of baggage, and answering the inquiries of friends or relatives. It is a doleful fact that in that final rush from Antwerp many a mother was separated from her little children, and so there are long queues meeting every train at the London stations, hoping every time to see the loved ones step into the London streets. Many of these families are now re-united, but the lot of the others is such as to shake even a hardy nerve.

FAKED COMMERCIAL PATRIOTISM.

There is some sensation among prominent business men by reason of an unprecedented action on the part of those responsible for the administration of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund which is looking after the families to whom Atkins leaves behind him. One morning last week the heads of some of the great stores of London and perhaps the best known silversmiths in the world, received back their cheques for £1,000 apiece, with a note to the effect that their generosity was gratefully acknowledged, but in view of the distress likely to develop in their own industries it was considered better that they should devote their donations to the relief of such cases as would be known to them personally. This was really the little bit of jam concealing the pill. This figuring largely in the subscription lists is a very useful form of publicity, but it became known to some serious-minded members of the Fund Committee, of whom Mr. A. J. Balfour is a leading figure, that there had been such dismissals of staff in some of these big concerns as would save far more than the cheques indicated. This was reported to Queen Mary, who, being a crone, did not approve of that brand of patriotism and set the wires going that

led to the return of the cheques. There is quite a bit of fake about commercial patriotism, as a matter of fact. I know of one great store, for example, which blazons abroad the fact that positions are being kept open for all men joining the army and that there will be no loss of pay. What happens really is that the firm pays the difference between his army pay and his store pay and gets his associates to do his work as well as their own. In this store there are several men who are captains. They have been receiving an average of £4 a week in peace time and now their work is being done and their posts are being kept open at a cost to the proprietors of not more than thirty shillings a week. As the war is likely to last a long time and the number of the men is a large one, the firm is really making a profit, especially as it is handling several highly remunerative Government contracts for equipment.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN THEIR

TAILORING DEPT.

THE NEWEST AND BEST

IN

TWEED AND DRESS SUITINGS.

HOMESPUN HARRIS AND DONEGAL

**TWEEDS FOR SPORTS
WEAR**

A SPECIALITE.

SEE WINDOW.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.



New
Victor
Records

LATEST

AMERICAN AND

CONTINENTAL

SUCCESS

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS;

MOUTRIE'S.

INDO-CHINA BRICKS. TILES. PIPE
COMPANY. LIMITED.

BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 289.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

[1049-2]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCK YARD. HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS. SALVORS AND REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shop ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

[150]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIKINI	JAVA	Second half of N.V.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
JIJIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	JAPAN	First half of Dec.
JIJIMANOE	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
JIJITABOEM	JAVA	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
JIJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
JIJIMBAK	JAVA	Second half of Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.
JIJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Dec.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.

The steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have a crew of 100 men for a limited number of passengers. All other details of service and rates of freight and cargo are taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

[113]

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1914.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

1.—For to-day (27th inst.), and Friday (4th December), as ordered.

MUSKETRY.

2.—Saturday (28th inst.), and Sunday (29th inst.) at King's Park Range, as ordered.

ALARMS.

3.—All amended lists of telephone Nos. must be forwarded by Section Commanders to the Adjutant without delay.

L. G. BIRD, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Mail from LONDON (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 26th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	DATE
Philippine Islands	Friday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Ningpo	Friday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Amoy	Friday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Saturday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Saturday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Saturday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Saturday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Saturday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Saturday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
EUROPE VIA SIBERIA	Saturday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. 6.30 p.m., Thursday, the 3rd Dec.)	
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow via Tamar	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Sunday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Haiphong, and Pakhoi	Sunday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Strait and India via Calcutta	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Wednesday, 2nd, NOON
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Strait, Colombo, Suez, Port, Suez, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
STRATH, BURMA, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 10.30 A.M. to 11 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents.)	
(Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in the contract mail.)	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 4th Dec., at 5 P.M.	
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 26th.	
ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
On PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	217
Credits, at 4 months' sight	227 1/2
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON HONGKONG:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	131
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	131
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	77 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	85 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand	85 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	74 1/2
ON HATYAI:	
On demand	105
ON HAIPHONG:	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	88
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$58.20
SILVER, per oz.	23

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents pieces	\$17.00 discount.
Hongkong	10	\$17.45

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 26th NOVEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$770, buyers	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$5	
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$75, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	all		
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls.	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$36, sel./\$35, buy	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$125	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$175	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/4	all	8/4, buyers	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$300, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$145, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$250	\$50	\$375, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	25 Tls.		
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$700, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50		
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	35,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Maatschappij tot Nijverheid en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 31	
MIXING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	37/6	
Hagwood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2/4	all	2/6	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$2, sellers	
Trough Mines, Limited	160,000	\$10	all	24/-	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe de	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$7	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27 1/2, buyers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$25, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$55	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$50 1/2	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$40	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$7 1/2	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$15	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 787,900.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Mongolia, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, etc., Miss M. M. Allen, Mrs. G. E. Brandt and amah, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown and infant, Mr. C. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Britton, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. O. W. Byers, Miss I. Campbell, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. M. A. Cheek, Mr. Jose Calderon and infant, Mr. H. F. Clark, Mr. G. Delmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. Davis, Miss J. L. Durham, Mr. M. S. Fenn, Mr. F. Fox, Dr. A. L. Ernst, Mrs. A. A. Fulton, Miss G. Fulton, Mr. S. Gray, Mrs. J. C. Greaves, Mr. M. P. Gorbod, Dr. L. M. Guerrero, Mrs. R. C. Haines, Mr. N. Hirth, Mr. H. R. Hoch, Mr. H. W. Hope, Mrs. J. B. Hudson, Miss M. G. Hudson, Miss L. A. Hudson, Bishop A. P. Howard, Miss L. Jackson, Miss S. Jackson, Mrs. L. M. Joblin, Mr. P. L. Kim, Dr. and Mrs. F. Liongson, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Mrs. A. O. Logan, Rev. G. R. Lyon, Rev. and Mrs. A. D. McGlashan, Master L. McGlashan, Master R. McGlashan, Mr. C. S. McGee, Mr. J. B. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Manwaring and servant, Miss G. Manwaring, Mr. J. H. Mixer, Mr. V. Moroni, Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Norworthy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patton, Mr. D. Peckson, Mr. G. S. Potter, Miss L. Preusser, Miss E. M. Reed, Rev. and Mrs. A. I. Robb, Miss J. Robb, Mr. Wm. T. Robinson, Mrs. S. Rossetti, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rudd, Mr. C. F. Samuelson, Mr. F. Scully, Mr. H. Seth, Mr. A. C. Sippy, Mr. W. A. Sundheimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Travis, Mr. N. L. Watson, Miss J. D. Williams and Mrs. A. C. Yorke.

CIGARETTE HOLDERS FREE TO SMOKERS OF "THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.



75 Cents
a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

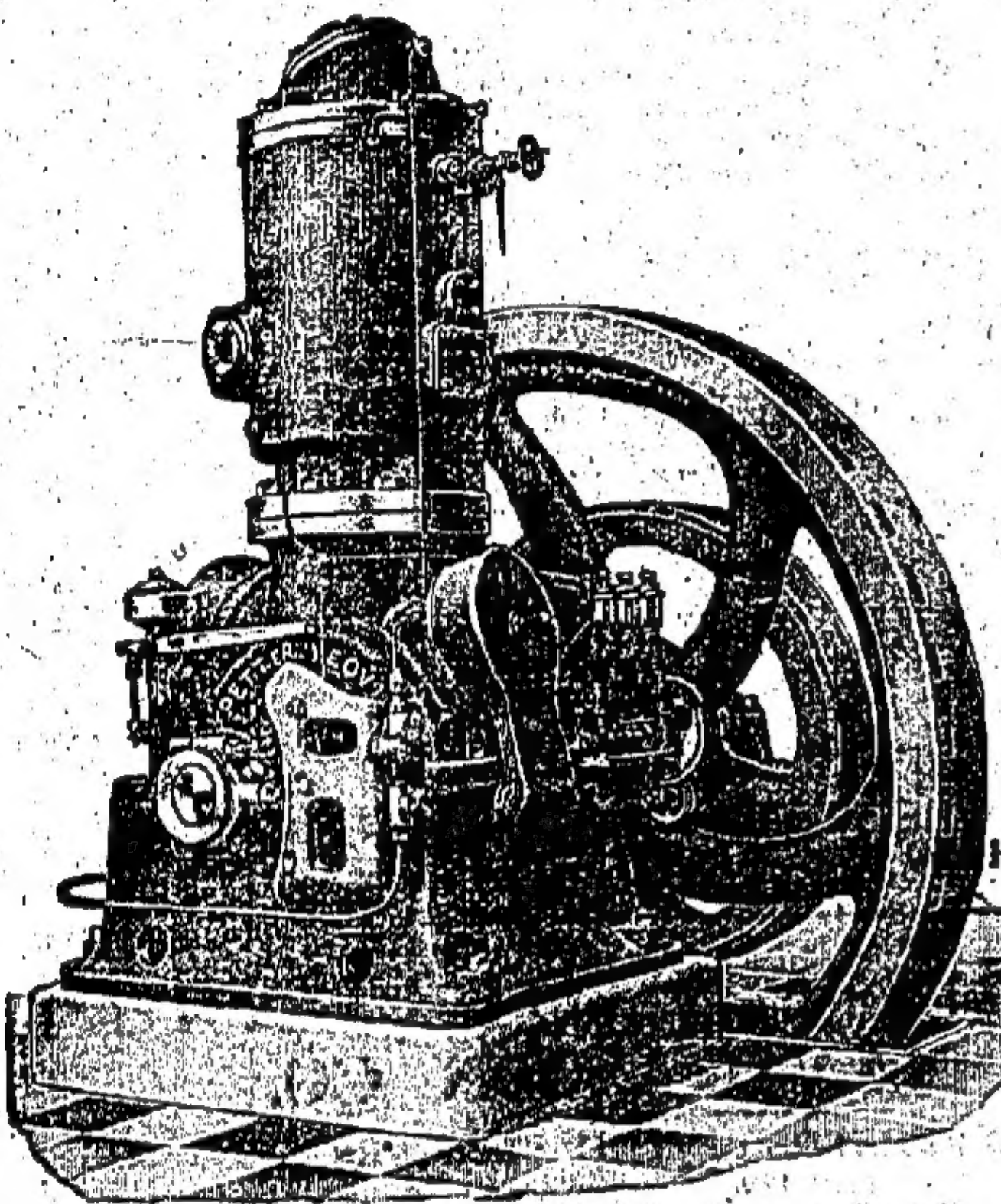
75 Cents
a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons, and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather pocket case fitted with a spare Goose Quill.
Send coupons to—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

AGENTS: BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.



SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE PETTER
PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES
AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Diesel Waste, Oil, Packing,
etc.
Electrical Repairs and
Installations Undertaken;
Electro-Plating in all its
Branches.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1914.
8 a.m. KINSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. SUI AN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

SATURDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. KINSHAN.
5 p.m. SUI AN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAL, Tons 1351. S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,008.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1914.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIRAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 689 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Manou (First Floor), opposite the Bank Pier.

MILKMAID
EVAPORATED MILK.



NO SUGAR. CREAMY
NO PRESERVATIVES. CONSISTENCY.

(GOLD PRINTED LABEL).
UNSWEETENED, FOR TEA, COFFEE, FRUITS, &c.
ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

PACIFIC MAILS.S.CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco
"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA	... Failing TUESDAY	1st Dec., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila)	... WEDNESDAY	16th Dec., at Noon
KOREA	... TUESDAY	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	... TUESDAY	28th Dec., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, billiard table, deck games, etc.—and a full orchestra throughout the trip.
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

TEL. No. 141.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: FROM COLOMBO: FROM HONGKONG:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.
Fares of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Printed and Published by BERTRAM A. HALE for the Concerned at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong: London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.